

**Amendment and Response**

Applicant: Von L. Hansen

Serial No.: 09/995,777

Filed: November 29, 2001

Docket No.: 10004290-1 (H302.150.101)

Title: SECURE PRINTING SYSTEM AND METHOD**REMARKS**

The following remarks are made in response to the Office Action mailed February 7, 2006. Claim 10 has been cancelled. Claims 1, 4-6, 8, 10, 14, 16-21, 23-30, and 33 were rejected. Claims 4 and 5 have been objected to. With this Response, claims 1, 4-6, 8, 11, 16, 21-26, 28-30, and 33 have been amended. Claims 1, 4-6, 8, 14, 16-21, 23-30, and 33 remain pending in the application and are presented for reconsideration and allowance.

**Claim Objections**

Applicant has amended claims 4 and 5 to be dependent from claim 1, thereby obviating the claim objection.

Applicant's claim 23 also has been amended to clarify its dependency from claim 24 regarding the printer system.

**Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102**

In the Office Action, claims 1, 4-6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 19-21, 23-30, and 33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chang U.S. Patent 6,947,995 (the Chang Patent).

The Chang Patent emphasizes a solution to the need for initiating printing at an output device 106 (e.g., printer) from an information apparatus 100 without having to find or install a printer driver. See the Chang Patent at Column 3, lines 3-6. Throughout the many aspects of a pervasive output server disclosed in the Chang Patent, it appears that the information apparatus 100 initiates a printing job (see the Chang Patent at Column 21, lines 22-35) and once the output data or printing data is prepared (i.e., a print job), that output data is routed through the information apparatus 100 to the output device 106 (e.g., the printer). See the Chang Patent at Column 22, lines 22-29. For example, the Chang Patent discloses that it is the information apparatus 100 that supplies the document (or a pointer to a document) and the information apparatus 100 that makes the request for printing of the document. See the Chang Patent at Column 24, lines 54-65. Once an output data is produced, then the information apparatus 100 transmits the output data to the output device 106 (e.g., printer). See the Chang Patent at Column 21, lines 17-19 and Column 22, lines 22-29. The server application 112 transmits the print data to the selected output device 106 through the user's

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information apparatus 102. See the Chang Patent at Column 31, lines 37-38, and at Column 34, lines 57-62.

In contrast, in Applicant's method of claim 1, a computer workstation is separate from the mobile computing device and the computer workstation initiates printing the document by posting the document as a print job at a server. In the method of printing in Applicant's claim 1 it is the computer workstation that identifies a first printer for printing the print job. Accordingly, the mobile computing device does not come into play until after the computer workstation posts the print job and after the computer workstation identifies the first printer for printing the print job.

Accordingly, Applicant's claim 1 is in contrast to the Chang Patent in which it is the information apparatus 100 (e.g., a personal digital assistant, handheld computer, etc.) that identifies an output device 106, the information apparatus that initiates a printing job, and the information apparatus through which the printing job passes to reach the output device 106. See the Chang Patent at portions cited above.

In addition, in the method of Applicant's independent claim 1, the method also comprises includes printing the print job, including the first printer obtaining the print job directly from the server – and not the mobile computing device obtaining the print job for the first printer. In the Chang Patent (portions cited above), the information apparatus 100 (not the output device 106) obtains the print job from the application server 104 for printing at output device 106.

In addition, in the method of Applicant's claim 1, the security key is associated with the document, and therefore associated with the print job, whereas the Chang Patent discloses security functionalities associated with a device or a user, but not security functionalities associated with a document for printing the document. See the Chang Patent at Column 15, lines 29-36 and at Column 16, lines 47-54.

Accordingly, the method in Applicant's claim 1 effectively enables, prior to engagement by a mobile computing device, release of a print job that has already been posted at a server and identifying a first printer for printing the print job.

For these reasons, the Chang Patent does not disclose or teach Applicant's independent claim 1. Accordingly, Applicant's believe that independent claim 1 is allowable over the Chang Patent. Dependent claims 4-6 and 8 are believed to be allowable based on their dependency from patentably distinct independent claim 1.

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For substantially the same reasons as presented for the patentability of Applicant's independent claim 1, the Chang Patent fails to disclose Applicant's amended independent claim 29 which is directed to a computer readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing a method of printing documents -- the method including substantially the same limitations as claim 1. For these reasons, the Chang Patent fails to teach or suggest amended independent claim 29, and therefore Applicant's amended independent claim 29 is patentable and allowable over the Chang Patent. Dependent claims 30 and 33 are believed to be allowable based on their dependency from patentably distinct independent claim 29.

Applicant's independent claim 11 specifies a method of printing. The method comprises, among other things, directing, via a computer workstation, printing of a print job at a first printer via electronically authorizing in association with an electronic security key (without a physical security key) posting of the print job on a server for printing at the first printer;

The Chang Patent emphasizes a solution to the need for initiating printing at an output device 106 (e.g., printer) from an information apparatus 100 without having to find or install a printer driver. See the Chang Patent at Column 3, lines 3-6. Throughout the many aspects of a pervasive output server disclosed in the Chang Patent, it appears that the information apparatus 100 initiates a printing job (see the Chang Patent at Column 21, lines 22-35) and once the output data or printing data is prepared (i.e., a print job), that output data is routed through the information apparatus 100 to the output device 106 (e.g., the printer). See the Chang Patent at Column 22, lines 22-29. For example, the Chang Patent discloses that it is the information apparatus 100 that supplies the document (or a pointer to a document) and the information apparatus 100 that makes the request for printing of the document. See the Chang Patent at Column 24, lines 54-65. Once an output data is produced, then the information apparatus 100 transmits the output data to the output device 106 (e.g., printer). See the Chang Patent at Column 21, lines 17-19 and Column 22, lines 22-29. The server application 112 transmits the print data to the selected output device 106 through the user's information apparatus 102. See the Chang Patent at Column 31, lines 37-38, and at Column 34, lines 57-62.

In contrast, in Applicant's method of claim 11, a computer workstation (separate from a mobile computing device) directs printing a print job at the first printer by electronically

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authorizing in association with an electronic security key posting of the print job at a server for printing at the first printer. In the method of printing in Applicant's claim 11, it is the computer workstation that identifies a first printer for printing the print job. Accordingly, the mobile computing device does not come into play until after the computer workstation posts the print job at the server and after the computer workstation directs that it is the first printer for printing the print job.

Accordingly, Applicant's claim 11 is in contrast to the Chang Patent in which it is the information apparatus 100 (e.g., a personal digital assistant, handheld computer, etc.) that identifies an output device 106, the information apparatus that initiates a printing job, and the information apparatus through which the printing job passes to reach the output device 106. See the Chang Patent at portions cited above.

In addition, in the method of Applicant's independent claim 11, the method also comprises printing the authorized print job, including the first printer directly acquiring the print job from the server – and not the mobile computing device obtaining the print job for the first printer. In the Chang Patent (portions cited above), the information apparatus 100 (not the output device 106) obtains the print job from the application server 104 for printing at output device 106.

In addition, in the method of Applicant's claim 11, a computer workstation electronically authorizes printing of a print job in association with an electronic security key, whereas the Chang Patent discloses security functionalities associated with a device or , but not security functionalities associated with a document to control printing of the document. See the Chang Patent at Column 15, lines 29-36 and at Column 16, lines 47-54.

For these reasons, the Chang Patent does not disclose or teach Applicant's independent claim 11. Accordingly, Applicant's believe that independent claim 11 is allowable over the Chang Patent. Dependent claims 14 and 19-20 are believed to be allowable based on their dependency from patentably distinct independent claim 11.

Applicant's independent claim 25 specifies a printing system. The printing system comprises, among other things, a printer including a memory configured to store a print job for later execution by a printing mechanism of the printer and a wireless communication module configured to receive a wireless transmission securely requesting printing the print job on the printer wherein the wireless transmission includes a security key and printing

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instructions with both of the security key and the printing instructions provided in the wireless transmission in device independent programming language to be implemented by a device independent program language reader of the printer, wherein the security key is separate from the document and the wireless communication module is configured to receive the wireless transmission of the security key at a point in time after the print job is stored at the printer.

As previously described above regarding claims 1 and 11, in the Chang Patent it is the information apparatus 100 (e.g., a personal digital assistant, handheld computer, etc.) that identifies an output device 106, the information apparatus that initiates a printing job, and the information apparatus through which the printing job passes to reach the output device 106.

In Applicant's claim 25, the mobile computing device does not play a role until after the print job is already at the printer, whereas in the Chang Patent, the information apparatus is the gateway for the printing job to get to the output device 106. Accordingly, the mobile computing device in Applicant's claim 25 acts substantially differently than the information apparatus 100 in the Chang Patent, with Applicant's mobile computing device effectively enabling, via a security key, release of printing of a print job already stored at the printer.

In addition, in the method of Applicant's claim 25, a security key carried by the mobile computing device is associated with the document of the print job. The Chang Patent discloses security functionalities associated with a device or a user, but not security functionalities associated with a document to control printing of the document. See the Chang Patent at Column 15, lines 29-36 and at Column 16, lines 47-54.

For these reasons, the Chang Patent does not disclose or teach Applicant's independent claim 25. Accordingly, Applicant's believe that independent claim 25 is allowable over the Chang Patent. Dependent claims 21, 23-24, 26, and 28 are believed to be allowable based on their dependency from patentably distinct independent claim 25.

In light of the above, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 4-6, 8, 11, 14, 19-21, 23-30, and 33 based on the Chang Patent under 35 U.S.C. §102.

**Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

In the Office Action, claims 16-18 were rejected as being unpatentable over the Chang Patent in view of Block U.S. Patent Publication (the Block Publication).

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Dependent claim 16 has been rewritten as independent claim 16 with claims 17-18 depending therefrom.

As admitted in the Office Action, the Chang Patent fails to disclose the document as an airline/passenger ticket. In addition, for substantially the same reasons for patentability of claims 1 and 11, the Chang Patent fails to disclose numerous limitations of Applicant's claim 16 including at least: (1) a computer workstation that is separate from the mobile computing device and the computer workstation (not the mobile computing device) initiating printing the document by posting the document as a print job at a server; (2) the computer workstation (not the mobile computing device) that identifies a first printer for printing the print job; (3) printing the print job, including the first printer obtaining the print job directly from the server; and (4) associating the security key with the document, not with the mobile computing device.

The Block Patent fails to cure these deficiencies of the Chang Patent.

In addition, the Block Patent does not suggest or teach the interaction of the computer workstation, first printer, and mobile computing device regarding the use of a security key and posting, obtaining, printing of the print job, as claimed by Applicant.

Because the Block Patent fails to cure the deficiencies of the Chang Patent, one cannot combine the Chang Patent and the Block Patent and arrive at Applicant's independent claim 16. For these reasons, the Chang Patent and the Block Patent fail to teach or suggest amended independent claim 16, and therefore Applicant's amended independent claim 16 is patentable and allowable over the Chang Patent and/or the Block Patent. Dependent claims 17-18 are believed to be allowable based on their dependency from patentably distinct independent claim 16.

In light of the above, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection of claims 16-18 based on the Chang Patent and the Block Patent under 35 U.S.C. §103.

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**CONCLUSION**

In view of the above, Applicant respectfully submits that pending claims 1, 4-6, 8, 14, 16-21, 23-30, and 33 are in form for allowance and are not taught or suggested by the cited references. Therefore, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections and allowance of claims 1, 4-6, 8, 14, 16-21, 23-30, and 33 is respectfully requested.

No fees are required under 37 C.F.R. 1.16(h)(i). However, if such fees are required, the Patent Office is hereby authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 08-2025.

The Examiner is invited to contact the Applicant's representative at the below-listed telephone numbers to facilitate prosecution of this application.

Any inquiry regarding this Amendment and Response should be directed to either Paul S. Grunzweig at Telephone No. (612) 767-2504, Facsimile No. (612) 573-2005 or Nathan Rieth at Telephone No. (208) 396-5287, Facsimile No. (208) 396-3958. In addition, all correspondence should continue to be directed to the following address:

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Respectfully submitted,

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**CERTIFICATE UNDER 37 C.F.R. 1.8:**

The undersigned hereby certifies that this paper or papers, as described herein, are being transmitted via facsimile to Facsimile No. (571) 273-8300 on this 4th day of May, 2006.

By: Paul S. Grunzweig

Name: Paul S. Grunzweig